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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Possibly local rain in the morning. Partly cloudy later. Outlook for Shabbat: Partly cloudy.

Location	Yesterday's High-Low	Today's High-Low
Jerusalem	80-70	85-75
Golan	75-65	80-70
Nahariya	71-61	76-66
Safed	66-56	71-61
Haifa Port	67-57	72-62
Tiberias	68-58	73-63
Nazareth	69-59	74-64
Afula	70-60	75-65
Shomron	71-61	76-66
Tel Aviv	80-70	85-75
B-2 Airport	79-69	84-74
Jericho	60-50	65-55
Gaza	79-69	84-74
Beersheba	85-75	90-80
Oranit	86-76	91-81
Tiran Straits	88-78	93-83

Social and Personal

The Prof. J.J. Finkelstein Memorial Library in Assyriology was dedicated yesterday in the archaeology building at the Hebrew University campus on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem. Among those attending were Prof. Benjamin Mazar, Prof. Philip Finkelstein of New York, family and colleagues.

A bingo-party for the benefit of local welfare institutions was held at the residence of Ana Victoria de Ortiz, wife of the Panamanian Ambassador and doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. The gathering was attended by members of the Circle of Diplomats' Wives in Jerusalem and their Israeli friends.

An Oneg Shabbat in English will be held tonight at Hechal Shlomo in Jerusalem at 8 p.m. Speakers will be Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehman and Issachar Ben-Ya'acov, political adviser to the Municipality of Jerusalem. Cantor Arye Goldberg will lead the singing of Zimrot. A Melave Malka programme will be held tomorrow at the same place at 8.00 p.m. with Rabbi David Teimer as guest speaker. Cantor Yehuda Lender will give a recital. The public is invited to both occasions. (Communicated)


An Oneg Shabbat in English will be held at 8.30 p.m. tonight, at Hechal Shlomo, 88 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, Tel Aviv. Tourists are invited to meet Rabbi Yehuda Anshever, community leader, and Israel Tshlitt, editor and writer. (Communicated)

BIETES
GOTTILIEB — To Shelley and Isaac Gottlieb, a son, brother to Ariella and Avinoam, in Jerusalem, on December 30, 1976.

SAGEHER — To Dr. Uri and Daphna Sageher, a daughter, grand-daughter to Prof. Felix and Ruth Sageher and Dana and Alexander Ziveli.

ARRIVALS
Alina Kaplan, executive director of Hadasah, from New York, for Hadasah consultations.
Rabbi I. Usher Kirshblom, chairman of the executive committee of Long Island for Shalom of Israel Bonds, on his first visit, leading a group from the Jewish Centre of New Garden Hills, New York.

TRACK STAR Esther Roth, the only Israeli athlete to reach an Olympic final, was yesterday named as Israel's Sportsman of the Year by Israel Radio's sports staff. The radio reporters also voted Rumanian gymnastics sensation Nadia Comaneci as Sportsman of the World, Frans Beckenbauer of West Germany as Footballer of the World, and Jerusalem Betar star Uri Malkin as Israeli Footballer of the Year.

World ORT Union  ORT Israel

We mourn the death of

DAVID SLOBODKIN

One-time director of ORT in Poland
Honorary Member of the Central Board of World ORT Union who passed away in Paris.

We extend condolences to the family.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of my dear husband, our father, grandfather

MOSHE WEISSBERGER

The funeral will take place today, Friday, December 31, 1976, leaving from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Daphna, Tel Aviv, at 12.30 p.m. for the Holon cemetery. A bus will be available for those attending.

The Bereaved Family

The International Cultural Centre for Youth announces in deep sorrow the untimely death in a road accident of its Director

ABRAHAM YEKEL

and expresses deepest sympathies to his widow and children.

The funeral will leave today, Friday, Dec. 31, 1976, at 12 noon, from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour for the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of

RUTH LOWN

The funeral procession will depart from her home at 14 Rehov Aluf Simoni at 11 a.m. today, December 31, for the Beit Shemesh Cemetery. Husband, Jacob. Daughters, Judy and Linda.

Hospitals to be paralysed for 2 days from Sunday

Jerusalem Post Staff
The country's hospitals will be effectively paralysed on Sunday as the non-medical hospital staff start a two-day strike to back their demands for higher pay, Israel Radio reported yesterday.

The chairman of the non-medical staff committee said the decision to strike was taken after the Health Ministry refused to negotiate their pay demands. The strike will paralyse the hospitals since the non-medical staff includes all the administrative workers, laundrymen, drivers, sanitation workers, and others.

Health Ministry spokesman Devora Gennat said that, since the hospital staff did not agree to the Ministry's proposed plan to solve the dispute, she supposed the matter would be brought before the arbitration body the Histadrut is soon to raise. She said she hoped the strikers would leave emergency teams on duty so the hospitals would not be completely paralysed.

In another dispute on the medical scene, the 100 X-ray technicians who have not been forced back to work with court orders demonstrated yesterday outside Kupat Holim headquarters in Tel Aviv. The technicians, who complain that they have met with no serious efforts to solve their problems during their two-month labour dispute, met Zvi Atlas, the deputy director-general of the Health Ministry, on the steps of the Kupat Holim building.

Atlas promised that a date for negotiations would be set at a meeting of the technicians' committee and the employers at the Health Ministry this morning. The Health Ministry spokesman said she knew nothing about Atlas' promise and added that she expected the X-ray technicians' dispute would also be brought before the arbitration body.

Egged strike averted as no-fault terms agreed on

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Egged and the Zur insurance company have agreed on payment terms for the second instalment of the bus cooperative's premium under the new no-fault insurance law.

Representatives of Egged, Zur, the Transport Ministry and Avner, the roof insurance organization set up to handle most of the no-fault coverage, met yesterday to find acceptable payment terms.

The first instalment was paid out of the standing government subsidy to Egged over a month ago. It amounted to IL25m.

The sum due to cover the co-operative for the six months beginning April 1, 1977, is IL27m. This, too, will come out of the regular subsidy, according to Transport Ministry spokesman Yehiel Amital.

Egged had threatened to suspend its operations from today if the government did not help it reach an arrangement with the insurance company.

The Ministry spokesman told The Jerusalem Post that Egged's tactic seemed to be to threaten to punish the public every time a disagreement arose between the cooperative and the government.

Radio editors in job action

Jerusalem Post Reporter
News programmes on Israel Radio were broadcast in an abbreviated form yesterday as newsroom editors protested what they described as the near collapse of the radio's news-gathering organization.

Editors and sub-editors charged that conditions were approaching chaos because of the lack of competent direction. They said there is no one to assign reporters, and the desk staff have to run down even the most important stories by telephone.

Other shortcomings in the radio news, the editors claim, include the absence of duty reporters at night for coverage of special spot news and emergencies, failure to hold meetings to discuss problems and organization and lack of any direction for the news desk.

Meanwhile, the sanctions of the Broadcasting Authority continued yesterday, causing disruption in live programmes both on radio and television.

The administrative workers are demanding that their salaries be based on a special scale.

No film here on Jesus' sex life

Jerusalem Post Staff
Controversial Danish film director Jens Jorgen Thorsen wants to make his film on the life of Jesus in Israel. Thorsen has already been refused permission to make the film in Denmark, West Germany, France and England, following reports that in his script Jesus is depicted as having a full and unusually varied sex life.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said on Wednesday that Thorsen would be welcome to visit Israel as a tourist, like any other Dane. But he would not be allowed to make the film here.

The ministry spokesman said the feelings of anger the projected film has aroused among Christians in Israel and abroad had been taken into account. He stressed the obligation to prevent offence to the sensitivities of members of all religious persuasions.

The spokesman later told The Jerusalem Post that his ministry had been made aware of Thorsen's desire to make the film here when, after the producer had stated his intention publicly, worried Christians here and abroad wrote letters to the Ministry of Religious Affairs, asking that appropriate steps be taken.

Foreign Min. posts

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Daniel Laor, former ambassador in Manila, has been appointed director of the Foreign Ministry's Department for UN Affairs No. 2 (dealing with the Security Council and General Assembly); and Yoel Baroni, director of the UN Department No. 1 (for UN agencies). Baroni moves over from Department No. 2.

Appeal for Mrs. Bloch

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — An appeal to President Idi Amin of Uganda to hand over the body of Mrs. Dora Bloch for burial in her homeland was made by her sons yesterday through Greville Janner, MP.

Janner reported that the sons know the exact location of the grave, and that there should be no difficulty in identifying the body so as to have it returned to the Bloch family for decent burial.

The Bloch family also know three persons who were present at the burial of their murdered mother on a Wednesday, after the Entebbe rescue operation. Moreover, the sons know the name of the murderer, "and have reason to believe that Amin is also aware of his identity," Janner said.

He quoted from a letter he received from Foreign Office Minister of State Edward Rowlands that the Ugandan "inquiry" into Mrs. Bloch's death produced a "whitewash report," representing a studious effort to conceal the culprits.

Tel Aviv hoopsters win Europa '77

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Maccabi took first place in the Europa '77 basketball championship when it beat the Allentown Jets 84-80 at the Yad Eliahu Sports Palace last night.

Both teams played exciting basketball, especially under the basket, where the tall men struggled for rebounds. Aulcie Perry pivot man for the Israelis, scored 21 points and played very well under the basket.

Major Jones and Mike Jackson played best for the U.S. team, which lost the game possibly only because of the fatigue of playing three games in a row.

Dr. SALO JONAS

there will be a memorial service at the old cemetery (Ben Zion Quarter) in Netanya, on Monday, January 3, 1976, at 3 p.m.

We wish to thank all those who expressed sympathy.

The family

Our deepest sympathy to Renee Astley and family

on the passing of our very dear friend and colleague

ALF ASTLEY

His cheerfulness and comradeship will be remembered always by us all.

Richman and Richman
3 Rehov Shaar Hagai, Netanya



Leaders of the Christian communities in Israel gathered yesterday at Beit Hanassi for President Ezer Weizman's new year reception. Premier Rabin was there as acting Religious Affairs Minister.

Mrs. Halpern finds her children

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — A two-year search by a Connecticut housewife, Roberta Halpern, 35, for her three children ended finally last week when the four were tearfully reunited in a Beersheba hotel room.

Two years ago the children, Barrie Denise (11½), Joseph Daron (nine), and Nicole Danielle (seven), were in the temporary custody of their mother, pending a divorce.

Her husband, David, 35, who had been granted visiting rights, took the children in May 1974 and disappeared.

Following the disappearance of her children, Mrs. Halpern received varying reports saying that they were in Florida, Switzerland, Greece and Italy. Then indications began cropping up that David Halpern had taken them to Israel.

In August 1974 she received a letter from the Aliya Centre in New York informing her that her ex-husband and the children had sought assistance for settling in Israel from the Jewish Agency in Geneva.

In April 1975, a letter from the American Embassy in Israel informed her that her children and ex-husband were living in Beersheba.

Last month, she finally got her ex-husband's exact Beersheba address.

Thirty months of anguish involving hundreds of letters, pleas and petitions for help — to embassy officials, senators, lawyers and Israeli government offices — had ended. Even the U.S. Secretary of State and President Ford had been petitioned for help.

During this time Roberta moved to California to start a new life. Among her activities was involvement in groups working on cases in which one parent had kidnapped the children.

There are 100,000 cases of this kind in the U.S., Roberta says, with probably another 50,000 unreported.

On December 20, Roberta arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport. Embassy personnel had contacted Ministry of Absorption officials in Beersheba, who made inquiries from the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel. Arrangements were made for her to meet the children.

They are taller now and speak Hebrew, Roberta said. The older girl, Barrie Denise, recognized her mother, but the other two had forgotten her. Gradually their memories of her returned, however, and they asked her about their dog.

One of the children wanted to know about a horse the family had owned in America. Another child had brought a book he wanted his mother to read.

Although she could fight a legal battle to take possession of her children, Mrs. Halpern feels that it would be wrong to pull them away from their father right now. The two parents, however, have evidently come to an agreement. If Mrs. Halpern tries to have the restrictions removed on her ex-husband's American passport — restrictions that could mean his arrest if he should return to the U.S., then he may move to California with the children and live in a town near her.

Even if this move fails, Mrs. Halpern is confident that she has accomplished her mission. "I came this distance to tell my children that I love them and that I hadn't abandoned them. I succeeded in opening the doors of communication. I didn't want to start trouble or to steal my children away. Children should not be pawns in parental quarrels."

After a week with the children, she returns to the U.S. tomorrow.

Coffee soars, thieves active

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The soaring price of coffee has given the commodity a scarcity value that thieves are beginning to exploit.

Police reported two thefts of coffee on Wednesday night. In Jaffa, thieves entered a grocery store at 18 Shen Ari and removed 18 kgs. of regular coffee and 48 large cans of instant coffee.

That same evening burglars broke into a coffee-bean roasting plant in Rehov Rival in Tel Aviv, making off with 225 kgs. of coffee worth approximately IL13,500.

Tel Aviv hoopsters win Europa '77

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Maccabi took first place in the Europa '77 basketball championship when it beat the Allentown Jets 84-80 at the Yad Eliahu Sports Palace last night.

Both teams played exciting basketball, especially under the basket, where the tall men struggled for rebounds. Aulcie Perry pivot man for the Israelis, scored 21 points and played very well under the basket.

Major Jones and Mike Jackson played best for the U.S. team, which lost the game possibly only because of the fatigue of playing three games in a row.

New York firm says: 'Ill-fated deal with Flatto was sealed with handshake'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK. — "Samuel Flatto (Sharon) came well recommended and with a fine business reputation," said a spokesman for a New York architectural firm that is now claiming close to \$20m. in damages from Flatto for breach of trust in connection with the purchase of the Royal Manhattan Hotel here.

The suit was filed last June by Greenfield, Sommer and Associates. Along with Flatto, it lists as defendants Rabbi Mordechai Elefant of Riri in Jerusalem; and Nathan Cyperstein of Joseph Ramari and a Mr. Flaks of New York.

A "New York Times" story last July named Cyperstein as Flatto's legal counsel here and Ramari as an Israeli construction man involved in renovating the hotel.

There was no written contract between the partners, the spokesman told The Jerusalem Post here yesterday. "Various statements were made how under Jewish law a handshake means more than anything else," he explained. In addition, he said, the firm had wished to move quickly on finalizing purchase of the hotel. This was due to take place only a few weeks after the handshake.

But before that period elapsed, he alleged, Flatto and his associates proceeded to buy the hotel themselves.

The boarded-up Royal Manhattan is located on a seedy midtown street bordering on the theatre district, but there are hopes the area will be upgraded.

It was only Greenfield, Sommer's technical and financial planning that made the project a lucrative one, the spokesman claimed.

Flatto reportedly negotiated the deal by paying more than the \$750,000 to a million dollars offered by Greenfield and concluded the deal within a week.

The suit cites fraud, breach of partnership and trust, and misappropriation of a partnership opportunity.

Hospitalization to cost IL500 a day

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The cost of a day in hospital will go up from IL350 to IL500 next month, Prof. Elisha Doron, chairman of Kupat Holim, told the sick fund's Control Committee Wednesday night. This, he said, is one of the problems which will face the fund in planning its 1977/78 budget.

Prof. Doron said the plan adopted last April to increase the utilization of Kupat Holim's own hospitals has been successful and has saved the fund about IL200 million so far. This plan was put into effect when the subsidy on rates at government hospitals was cancelled, driving them up from IL30 to IL350 a day.

At the time, the plan aroused much public opposition because it was charged, patients were being sent to hospitals far from their homes in order to save the sick fund money.

Washington

(Continued from page one)
that there was a difference of opinion in the Jewish "community," not among the "leadership." Jewish leaders here insisted that only "fringe" groups, like Breira, supported such contacts, while the organized leadership has unanimously opposed them.

American and Israeli sources here, meanwhile, said that the other conditions made by Sadat in "The Washington Post" interview seemed designed largely as a smokescreen to cover up his "moderate" remarks on a West Bank-Jordan connection.

The sources said that Sadat wanted to appear to be "tough" by making the other statements, but they in fact did not represent any new departure from previous Egyptian stands. For example, the sources said that Israel would not oppose Lebanese participation at the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

In the interview, Sadat said that Lebanon should be a full participant at Geneva.

Observers here said that Sadat's retreat on the West Bank issue could open the way for a reconvened Geneva conference, which would include Palestinian representation within the Jordanian delegation. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin acknowledged earlier this month that his government would not oppose such a limited Palestinian representation at Geneva. Israel and the U.S. oppose a PLO presence at Geneva.

LAMPS

50% reduction till stock finishes Open on Sat. night Netanya, 12 Rehov Sudlansky.

MKs call on the President

Jerusalem Post Reporter
President Ezer Weizman may complete his formal duties tonight with delegations of MKs according to set factions, to hear their recommendations for inviting the formation of a new government.

The three factions calling on Weizman yesterday were Kidma, Zuhbi, independent Binayamin Levy; and Moked, represented by Meir Pail.

Kidma, Uffinah, supported vacated elections, with a continuation of the present Government, the meaning.

Halvey, a former High Court Justice, told the President the Justice requires him to ask a member of the Knesset to form a government, as soon as possible, even without a House passing special legislation along these lines. As for his personal opinion, Halvey suggested that the President be assigned to the largest faction in the Alignment.

Pail, who was the last to speak with the President, last night favours dissolution of the Knesset and holding general elections mid-April. His personal choice is a delegate to form a government, the former Histadrut chief.

He also asked the President grant a sabbatical to Yehoshua Peretz (see separate item, this page).

Citizens Rights group disbands to join Yadin

TEL AVIV. — The Centre Movement for Citizens Rights is disbanding to allow its members to join the new, formed, Democratic Movement, which is headed by Yigal Yadin.

This was announced at a press conference, here yesterday by the Centre Movement's leader, Ram Ron. He said his movement, in its desire to help form a large-centre-liberal political force, had accepted the DM's condition that it would form no mergers with existing groups, but accept new members on an individual basis only.

It was a Sunday together with the MKs Shmuel Aloni of the original Citizens Rights Movement in 1974. But he did not follow Aloni into the leftist Yadin and last March decided to change his group's name to the Centre Movement for Citizens Rights after Aloni left Yadin to return to the CRM.

Welcoming Ron's move, Yoram Alster of the DMC secretariat stressed that the DMC would hold personal and secret internal elections in February and would recognize factions in its midst.

Dockers ask Katzir to cancel Peretz' sentence

ASHDOD. — More than 800 Ashdod Port workers have appealed to President Ezer Weizman to cancel the two-month prison sentence of Ashdod former port labour leader Yehoshua Peretz.

Peretz is due to start serving his sentence on Sunday. He was sentenced for closing down Ashdod Port after a border policeman asked him for identification at the port, the gate.

In their appeal for clemency the workers say: "We workers of the Ashdod Port, along with our comrades Yehoshua Peretz, who during the hasty act of closing the port gates." A member of the former committee said that Peretz, who was barred by the Histadrut from running for the port union's elections, is still considered a major labour leader by many port workers.

It was learned that Peretz may not serve his sentence in jail. Peretz is expected to be very busy. Many are often ordered to work in menial jobs in police stations while sleeping at home. Peretz may be allowed to serve his sentence this way.

Rugby trial: kibbutzim v. 'rest of Israel'

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The combined kibbutzim meet "the rest of Israel" at 11 a.m. tomorrow in the first rugby trial for next week's visit here of Cape Town University. Kibbutzim is at 1 p.m.

The South African varsity champions play the kibbutzim at 11 a.m. next Wednesday in the opening fixture of their four-game tour. Immediately following the trial the Israel Rugby Football Union selection committee will name T. Aviv University's Invitation XV as the Combined Universities' team to meet Cape Town. The kibbutzim was chosen last weekend.

The South Africans, who are due on Sunday, wind up their tour with a "Test" match against Israel January 15.

To Mrs. Rahel Ann Lehar-Pahom 440 Davis Court 518 San Francisco 94111 U.S.A.

I, the undersigned, Mohamed Taki Din Fahom of Nazareth, call on you to comply with the terms of our marriage certificate and return to our consular home, within one month of the publication of this notice. This is the last notice that will be published in this effect.

(-) (signed) Mohamed T.D. Fahom

The Board of Governors of Tel Aviv University congratulates

Arlene and Buddy Strelitz President of the American Friends of the University, on the Bar Mitzva of their son.

JOHN DAVID

GB crackdown continues after Jewish symposium

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Several small-scale arrests in the home of Leninist ally Vladimir Sverdlin, 35, last August may cost him his job now, according to reliable sources reaching *The Jerusalem Post*. Sverdlin had been taken into KGB custody and was charged with possession of illegal weapons. The husband of a woman in his flat was 10 years, forgetting there he was a member of a local team where he practised shooting. He possessed no gun from which to fire them. In prison, he faces up to five years. The fact that the authorities are now arresting and charging Sverdlin, although the "incriminating" evidence against him was obtained in the summer, is seen as another indication of the changing attitudes towards ally Sverdlin since the Russian Revolution. The symposium on Jewish culture in the month of the USSR have been refusing for

the past two years to allow 25-year-old Sverdlin to go to Israel, on the pretext that his brother had access to confidential data.

The effects of the post-symposium crackdown are also felt in the Lithuanian capital of Vilna, where one of those active in organizing the symposium, Prof. Nahum Salensky, has been placed under house arrest and told that he is to be officially charged with slandering the Soviet Union. Salensky was frequently interrogated about the symposium.

The authorities now say their charges will be based on material which the KGB confiscated while searching his flat. According to the secret police, it uncovered documents which assert that "the Soviet regime is pursuing a hostile policy towards its Jewish population."

Salensky's mother, who is already in Israel, is critically ill with cancer. But all appeals to allow her to be reunited with her only son have so far gone unheeded, and the 35-year-old physician, his wife and child have not been allowed out of the USSR.

Int'l pressure sought for release of Salensky

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON — Moscow Jewish activists are urging worldwide pressure on the Soviet authorities not to let Prof. Nahum Salensky, the author of the Vilna activists, this year, be brought from the USSR. Rabbi Nachum L. Rabinovitch, a Jewish scholar who has been in Moscow since the USSR's Jewish symposium on Jewish culture, said that Salensky, a Canadian, was taken to the Soviet Union on an ordinary working package and was able to lecture at a long seminar held as a substitute for the symposium.

In an interview with this paper, the rabbi conveyed the deep concern of the Moscow activists for the fate of Salensky, who is a man still in prison out of the 100 detained on the day the symposium was scheduled to open. The rest have been released, he reported. The main cause of the worry is that Salensky has been accused of "slandering the

Soviet Union in respect of its treatment of its Jewish minority." This is the first time in years that such a charge has been levelled against any activist.

The message Rabbi Rabinovitch brought back to world Jewry is: "Do not let up in your campaign for Soviet Jewry." If sufficient pressure is exerted from the outside, the activists believe that the system's irrational attitude to Jews can be redressed and residual anti-Semitism countered, he reported.

They gained much encouragement from reports of the international reverberations to the symposium. (While Israel Radio and the BBC are invariably jammed, they can hear the Voice of America.)

One "beneficial" result of their activities was the recent sudden rash of "positive" articles in "Izvestia" and "Pravda" about the place of Jews in Soviet society and their cultural activity. "Izvestia" reported that Yiddish and Hebrew are taught in Russia and that the Soviet authorities only object to the private slogan "because they are centres of Zionist propaganda." This was the first time that an official Soviet newspaper had ever mentioned Hebrew in such a manner, he was told.

Rabbi Rabinovitch also reported that the substitute seminar was held in a flat near the Moscow synagogue, and presided over by Prof. Benjamin Fain, chairman of the symposium organizing committee.

Dissident poet exiled on slander charge

LENINGRAD — Dissident poetess Yuliya Voznesenskaya was sentenced to five years in Soviet prison yesterday on charges of "slandering the Soviet system," dissident sources said.

Voznesenskaya, 38 and a mother of two, was arrested last week and charged with "dissemination of publications slandering the Soviet system."

She could have received up to three years in prison, but because her children, the court decided, she was sent to exile in the Soviet Union for five years, the sources said.

They said the two-day trial produced only one prosecution witness, who changed his testimony in favour of Voznesenskaya during the trial; the court did not make his new testimony into consideration.

Dissident sources said the poetess was to continue her hunger strike now in its 11th day — until she is allowed to return to her native Leningrad, but not many.

Almogi too sick for Wizo seminar

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Yosef Almogi, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, is not attending Wizo's active citizenship seminar on Sunday, as planned. The question of Almogi's appearance, which had been planned on the agenda, took on new interest after Wizo president Raya Jaglom sacked Almogi in a newspaper interview, saying he was unsuited for his job.

When asked why Almogi would not appear, Wizo officials suggested that the question be put to Almogi. His spokesman, however, claimed Almogi has been suffering from influenza for the past few days. "We had to cancel all his appointments because he is still running a high fever, and you can't play around with the flu," the spokesman said.



TAKING OVER — The outgoing Police Inspector-General, Rav-Nitzav Shaul Rosolio, (front) yesterday handed over his office to his successor, Rav-Nitzav Haim Tabori. Police Minister Shlomo Hillel lauded Rosolio, who is retiring from the police after 25 years of service, for his leadership during the force's most difficult years, which included the Yom Kippur War and a wave of terrorist onslaughts inside the country. The ceremony took place at National Police Headquarters in Jerusalem. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

Police grab protection gang

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — The police announced yesterday that they had arrested a gang suspected of intimidating prosecution witnesses in protection trials. The suspected lawbreakers were said to have been caught "red-handed."

Local police spokesman Sgan-Nitzav Avraham Tzameret told *The Jerusalem Post* that a group composed of three "hefty men" and two young women were arrested as they were ushering a witness into a car outside his Kiryat Ata apartment. They had allegedly "persuaded" him to accompany them to a lawyer and make a sworn statement denying an incriminating statement he had made to the police, which was to be presented as evidence in court.

Sgan-Nitzav Tzameret said the gang apparently served as a "cover" for the practice of intimidating extortion trial witnesses has become increasingly widespread recently and presented a big headache for the police.

He noted that it takes great efforts to convince witnesses to testify against protection racketeers, whose usual procedure is intimidation.

He said that in the present case, the witness was the victim himself. He had run a shop in Kiryat Ata and had been ruined by protection payments, until he was forced finally to close down. The police investigated the matter and finally convinced him to give evidence against the racketeers. He made a full statement to the police, and the gang had acted to prevent him standing by his evidence in court.

The police said the arrest of the gang was a major success in their war against protection, Tzameret said.

Cities can't balance budgets: 'There's no one to talk to'

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — The Government is not the only agency whose fiscal policy has been paralyzed by the recent political upheavals. It will be next to impossible to put together sound municipal budgets as long as the present situation continues, Union of Local Authorities sources told *The Jerusalem Post*.

One result of the crisis is the indefinite postponement of a union executive meeting scheduled for this week at which a final decision on hiking local tax rates was to have been made.

As things stand now, the sources said, "there is simply no one to talk to in the Government. There is no Minister of the Interior, and the Finance Minister is preoccupied with pre-election infighting and party politics."

Legally, the cities are free to hike rates, and the Union of Local Authorities executive had already agreed in principle a fortnight ago to recommend that rates be raised as of April 1. In practice, however, the cities cannot act independently of Government fiscal policy, since they are dependent on Government allocations to cover their deficits. Even the proposed rates hike will not, according to Union estimates, funnel sufficient funds into municipal coffers to enable the cities to get out of the red.

To make matters worse, the cities thus far have no idea how much they can expect this year in Government allocations. Therefore they can neither decide the exact rate of the tax hike nor can they draw up their budgets.

The root of the problem this year lies in the failure of the Treasury and the Interior Ministry to agree on how much money the cities would need during the 1977/78 fiscal year.

Two robbers steal pensioner's savings

TEL AVIV — Two robbers stole an old man's \$12,500 savings in Tel Aviv on Wednesday night, police said yesterday.

Avraham Rahamin, 70, from Rehov Yeheli in Tel Aviv's Shabasi quarter, was watching television late at night when two men walked into his unlocked flat. They hit him on the head with a pistol butt, beat him up and found the spot where he kept his life savings. Rahamin started to shout, and the two men ran away.

Police are investigating. (Him)

Sadat links Palestine to Jordan

(Continued from page one)

for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories.

But when Sadat got down to details, it became clear that at the very least there is a long and delicate period of bargaining ahead before any settlement acceptable to all parties can be reached — not just between the Arabs and Israel but among the Arabs themselves. On some points his position appears to have hardened since his meetings last week with President Hafez Assad of Syria.

The U.S. and Israel have called for resuming the Geneva conference with the original participants of 1973 — themselves, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the Soviet Union. The Arabs have long insisted that the Palestine Liberation Organization be represented as well, but on Wednesday Sadat added a new twist. He said he would "insist" that Lebanon also attend as "an equal partner."

Lebanon signed an armistice with Israel in 1949 and ever since has avoided both direct conflict and participation in peace negotiations. But Sadat said that Lebanon, which is now under Syrian military occupation, is a "confrontation state" that would have to be included in a truly comprehensive settlement is to be reached.

He said President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon agreed with him.

Sadat and other Arab leaders have called for the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, once the lands are yielded by Israel. The idea that this state should be formally linked to Jordan will be welcome to the Israelis, but is sure to

be unpalatable to many Palestinian leaders. They have been bitter foes of King Hussein since his army crushed the PLO in Jordan's "Black September" of 1970. The PLO has been accepted as a full member of the Arab League, and Palestinian leaders are unlikely to accept willingly any limitations on the full independence they hope to achieve.

Sadat said he and Assad had not discussed what kind of Palestinian state should be created or who should run it.

But he said that after a meeting with King Hussein in 1974 — the year in which the Arab nations formally stripped Hussein of any claim to the West Bank — "we issued a declaration and I was attacked vehemently by the Palestinians at that time. My view was and still is that a certain relation between the Palestinians and Jordan should be declared to take place whenever the Palestinian state is created." He said it could take the form of a confederation or "whatever model they agree on between them."

Before his conference with Assad, Sadat had been suggesting publicly that the Arabs might be willing to accept a peace agreement in which Israel would agree in principle to withdraw from the occupied territories, but the pullout would be phased over an extended time. On Wednesday he ruled that out.

"We shouldn't say that Israel will evacuate the land in two or three years. No. This is wrong. They should evacuate in a suitable time," he said.

After occupying the Sinai in the Suez war of 1956, he said, the Israelis pulled out in two or three months, and they can now follow their own example.

Sadat said Resolution 242 imposes obligations on both the Arabs and the Israelis. If both sides commit themselves at Geneva to carrying out those obligations, he said, "the result will be this. We are asking for a peace agreement to be signed and declared officially all over the world... If we want to reach a genuine permanent peace, Israel should withdraw from the land and this should be stated in the peace agreement, and give Israel whatever guarantees she wants. We shall not oppose this. To the extent of a defence pact with the United States, I shall not oppose it."

Any arrangement demanded by the Israelis for demilitarized zones, UN supervision, great-power guarantees would be acceptable to him, he said. What the settlement must include, he said, is recognition of the Palestinians' right to a home-land and a complete pullout of the Israelis from all territory including East Jerusalem. The Israelis have annexed East Jerusalem to their country and have said its status is not negotiable but Sadat, without elaborating, said he thought it was open to discussion.

Sadat did not say that all his views on a peace agreement are shared by Assad. "What I'm telling you is my view," he said, and Assad has the right to disagree.

Last week's Egyptian-Syrian communiqué, in which the two nations announced the creation of a "united political command" was not intended to lead to an actual merger or to silence the individual voice of either leader, he said.

Its purpose, he said, was to show that "Arab solidarity is very solid and will continue to be very solid," and that "we are genuinely preparing for the Geneva conference."

He said he and Assad, who were feuding bitterly for three months, had now differed on strategy, only on tactics, and are now "working in harmony."

Parents, officials adamant in Jerusalem school strike

Jerusalem Post Education Correspondent

Knesset Education Committee chairman Avraham Katz and Education Ministry Director-General Eliezer Shmueli are to meet this morning to discuss the sixth-grade stay-home strike at Jerusalem's nine state religious schools.

Originally Katz had convened a meeting of all concerned for Sunday morning. Shmueli, however, said he would not sit with the parents as long as they continued to keep their children home from school; and the head of the Municipal Education Department, Deputy Mayor Yosef Gadish, said he would not come without Shmueli.

The strike began at the Yehuda Halevi school in the Katamon quarter when the Hanukkah vacation ended last Sunday. Seven more schools joined the strike, "in sympathy," on Wednesday, and the Paula Ben-Gurion school is scheduled to join today.

The immediate cause of the strike is the demand of the Yehuda Halevi parents that the school's seventh and eighth grades be restored. They were discontinued when the integration programme's intermediate division was set up, leaving it the Capital's only state religious school without these grades — in spite of the fact that, according to the parents, integration was working successfully there.

The more general cause of the strike is the parents' objection to being assigned to an intermediate division (junior high school) with the nearby Hameiri school, 91 per cent of whose pupils are classed as disadvantaged. Yehuda Halevi already has 48 per cent such children, and the municipal education authorities say that an optimal ratio of disadvantaged to high-level pupils is 40:60.

Furthermore, the parents at all of Jerusalem's state religious schools consider themselves discriminated against in that their schools may accept children only from their respective school districts and must accept all such applicants, while the semi-private but "recognized" Noam and Horev schools may accept children from all parts of the city and are free to accept whom-ever they choose.

Shmueli could not be reached for comment yesterday. The ministry spokesman, however, issued a statement condemning the parents for "using their children to conduct a struggle that has no social or educational justification." The statement repeated "we" after Shmueli had made on Tuesday and again condemned the parents for striking, "instead of conducting further useful discussions towards the implementation of" his proposal, "which in any case could not be carried out before the 1977/78 school year."

Saudi Arabia's refusal to go along with the 15 per cent price increase for next year adopted by 11 other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — an action for which the Saudis said they expect a show of American "appreciation," — was described by Sadat as "a master coup."

But he said the Saudis acted "of their own free will and without any interference from anybody." The possibility that Saudi Arabia would impose a new oil embargo or a hefty price increase to punish the U.S. if there is no action on the Middle East diplomatic front, was never discussed in his meetings with King Khalid, Sadat said.

"But if some time the peace process proves to be a failure, then it is for all my Arab colleagues to decide for themselves. I shall be putting the facts before them and after that everyone has to make his own decision," he said.

New "Fluent Biblical and Modern Hebrew" Series Introduced January 23

A new 5-book series, "Fluent Biblical and Modern Hebrew," enables students to master a 3000-word vocabulary, speak modern everyday Hebrew, and read and understand the Bible with only 128 classroom lessons.



Yael Avi-Yonah Goldfarb, illustrator, with authors Robert Goldfarb and David Bivin. (Photo Hutmann)

Traditional ulpanim fail with monolingual English speakers

Monolingual English speakers generally fail to learn Hebrew in Israel's "direct method" ulpanim. How is it possible that the best-educated visitors and immigrants are the least successful Hebrew students? Studies show that the average American child has learned the entire spoken English language by age 10 or 11. Children's vocabularies continue to grow, but only through reading and classroom work. The hearing child — learning new words by listening — acquires a 10,000 word vocabulary by age 5. A person who constantly listens practices all his life; he easily learns new words by ear — the traditional "direct method" of Israeli ulpanim.

The new "Fluent Biblical and Modern Hebrew" series makes use of the monolingual English speaker's strongest skill — reading — to reinforce his weakest — hearing, recognizing and identifying new sounds. A specially designed Hebrew hand-printing alphabet reinforces familiarity with visual Hebrew letters. Students learn to read both with and without vowel signs, the "nikud" of the Bible. Three separate English translations — idiomatic, literal, and explanatory — are provided for all new words and sentences. The authors believe that this method is so effective that monolingual English speakers will learn as much Hebrew in four lessons per week as in 29 lessons per week in a full-time residential "direct method" ulpan.

Beginning students enrolled in full-time ulpanim can compare the "direct method" to the new "Fluent Biblical and Modern Hebrew" method in one month starting January 23, 16 lessons, twice a week from 2:15 to 4:00 p.m., for \$14.50 per lesson, \$172 per month (about \$8.00 per hour). The regular American Ulpan tuition. Regular classes for working adults are offered from 6:30 to 8:15 p.m. or from 7:15 to 9:00 p.m. Further information and free Placement Tests are available at the American Ulpan:

JERUSALEM: 1 Shalom Street, Zion Square, 4:00-8:00 p.m.
HAIFA: 19 Bank Street, 2nd Floor, 4:00-8:00 p.m.
TEL AVIV: 158 Ditzengoff Street, 9:00-11:00 a.m. and 4:00-8:00 p.m.
HERZLIYA: Sharon Hotel, Monday and Wednesday, 4:00-8:00 p.m.

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Spanish Communist ZUPO wants leaders released seat at Geneva talks

MADRID. — Santiago Carrillo, de-tained secretary-general of the Spanish Communist Party, was set free on bail of 300,000 pesetas (IL44,000) yesterday.

The 62-year-old Carrillo was freed with seven other senior members of the party arrested with him last week.

The eight were being held on charges of illegal association, which carries a maximum sentence of six years' imprisonment.

During the eight days since the arrests, the Communists have mounted a "free Carrillo" campaign of protests and street demonstrations.

The arrests caused an outcry of protest in a number of European countries, especially Italy and France, and raised questions about Premier Adolfo Suarez's pledge to make Spain a democracy.

There were also nationwide demonstrations by groups who battled police in many Spanish cities, and

riot police on Wednesday night fought running battles in central Madrid with crowds demonstrating against the detentions.

Government sources said the court decision on the case had nothing to do with the pressure both at home and abroad. "Justice in Spain is fully independent from the government and decisions are up to judges, not to members of the government," the sources said.

"Political sources hoped the decision to free the Communist leaders might influence the fate of kidnapped Royal Adviser Antonio Maria de Oriol. His abductors, a radical leftist band, said the former Minister of Justice and member of King Juan Carlos' Council of the Realm will be executed by midnight January 2 if the government refused their demands to grant amnesty for all Spanish political prisoners." (Reuters, AP)

Refugees fleeing from Angola

LUSAKA. — The growing number of Angolan refugees fleeing from the country, according to a report from the United Nations, has reached a point where the government is unable to cope with the influx.

The report, issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, states that the number of refugees has increased sharply since the beginning of the year.

The refugees are fleeing from the civil war in Angola, which has been raging since 1961. The war is caused by a struggle for power between the government and various rebel groups.

The report also states that the refugees are suffering from lack of food, shelter, and medical care. The United Nations is providing assistance to the refugees, but the situation remains dire.

Army said to have put end to 'chaos' in Paoting

HONGKONG. — Chinese troops have put an end to "great chaos" spread by supporters of the purged widow of Mao Tse-tung in the city of Paoting, about 160 kms southwest of Peking, according to official and foreign news reports from China.

The reports said there were bombings and armed raids by the rebels in the city, but didn't make clear when these anti-government disturbances occurred.

A December 20 issue of Peking's "People's Daily" newspaper obtained here said the armed bands in Paoting had been "thrusting the security of Peking so that they could usurp the party power" and were suppressed by army troops.

A Hopeh provincial radio report quoted by the London "Daily Telegraph" said it took a "concerted effort" by the army to restore order after a long period of "confusion" in the city, which is the provincial capital. The "Telegraph's" Peking correspondent, Nigel Wade, noted that foreign travellers had reported as early as last spring that radical opponents of the Hopeh provincial leadership in Peking had broken into an armoury, blown up factories and committed murder, rape and robbery.

Violence and factional fighting have now been reported from more than a dozen of China's 29 provinces.

Officially Chinese authorities have admitted to a long-standing law and order problem in Paoting and elsewhere in Hopeh province.

The task of cleaning up Paoting is now in the hands of the army, although the military has apparently not taken over the provincial administration as it was directed to do in Fukien, the troublesome coastal province facing Taiwan. (AP, UPI)

Elizabeth's New Year's Honours

LONDON. — The militant president of one of Britain's toughest trade unions received a knighthood today in the annual New Year's Honours List, becoming Sir Daniel McGarvey, head of the 130,000-member Boilermakers' Union.

From the other end of Britain's social spectrum, Norman Hartnell, dressmaker to Queen Elizabeth II, was named Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order — a personal knighthood from the Queen.

The honours were widely spread among sport, business, journalism and science.

Peter Wakefield, British Ambassador who proposed a toast to Queen Elizabeth on the balcony of his Beirut residence while a battle raged in the city last July, was knighted.

Most of the New Year honours, as is the custom, are conferred by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister, currently Labour's James Callaghan, but the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Thistle, the Order of Merit and the Royal Victorian Order are at the Queen's personal discretion.

Fred Titmus, one of the greatest all-round cricketers of modern times, who went on playing after losing four toes in a boating accident, also was made an MBE. Titmus, who scored more than 20,000 runs and took 2,700 wickets in a career that included 53 test matches for England, played for Middlesex for 28 seasons.

Lancelot Victor Dawson, who holds the ancient title of Yeoman Bed Hanger, was honoured by the Queen with the Gold Royal Victorian Medal. He is one of the ranks of the Queen's Bodyguard — the title dates from the time when the Yeomen of the Guard were personally responsible for the sovereign's comfort while travelling the realm.

Samuel Twining, ninth generation member of the Twining tea merchants family, who says he drinks 12 cups of tea each day, was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for his services to exports. (AP)

DETAILS OF THE CAMPAIGN SOON!

1977
FIAT
YEAR IN
ISRAEL

הכזאמן לארץ

(Continued from page one)

become paralysed and it cannot swallow. Often the larynx is affected, resulting in a change in voice. The animal gradually undergoes progressive paralysis and dies. The rabid dog cannot distinguish between friend and foe. In its furious stage, it will attack its master as readily as a stranger. The brain is diseased and the emotional centres are affected. Death will usually occur within 10 days after the onset of symptoms.

5. Do rabid dogs walk only in a straight line in the final stages? No. The dog's brain is affected and his behaviour is irrational and unpredictable. He is no more likely to walk in a straight line than in a crooked one.

6. Why aren't we as concerned about rabid cats as rabid dogs? We are as concerned about rabid cats as rabid dogs. As a matter of fact, a rabid cat is frequently more dangerous than a rabid dog. However, because of the particularly close association of dogs with man, urban rabies is more likely to spread through the community from dog to dog and from dog to man. Experience has taught us that rabies control in dogs is the key to community protection.

7. What should one do if bitten? First, take note of the biting animal and if possible arrange for its identification and capture. Second, flush the wound with copious amounts of soapy water. Third, see a physician. Fourth, see that the incident is reported to the local health officer and municipal veterinarian.

8. Are anti-rabies shots painful? I am not sure that pain is the right word. They are certainly uncomfortable both because of the number of inoculations required (14 to 23) and because of the materials used in the vaccines. However, when one considers the nature of the disease they prevent, it is a small price for the protection.

9. How dangerous are they? This varies with the vaccine used. In general, vaccines made from adult animal brain tissue are more dangerous, but they are more potent. Health authorities in rabies areas such as Israel sometimes elect to use the stronger vaccine although it might occasionally produce a serious post-vaccinal reaction (in 1974 Israel reported serious reaction in 457 treatments). There are safe vaccines which have only rarely given a systematic reaction and the general trend in the world has been to utilize these safer vaccines. We are now on the verge of obtaining a new range of cleaner, safer and more potent vaccines that may enable us to lower the number of inoculations without risk and without pain, but we must await final tests and approval before they are made available in Israel.

10. What are the chances of contracting rabies if bitten by a rabid animal and not treated? This depends on the nature of the bite. A deep penetrating wound is more serious than a superficial one. A bite of the face, neck or head is more serious than a bite of the trunk or limbs. A bite through clothing is less dangerous than a bite of the naked flesh. Not every rabies-infected animal may have rabies in its saliva when it attacks. However, if the wound is not treated the global experience has been that about 15 per cent of those exposed will die. This will vary from up to 80 per cent in the case of multiple bites of the head to 10 per cent for superficial wounds of other parts of the body.

11. What are the chances of surviving if you do contract rabies? Rabies is an incurable disease. Once signs of the disease appear, death is inevitable. To date only one proven case is known to have survived the disease. We treat rabies by trying to prevent its emergence through the use of a vaccine after exposure. But once signs appear there is little that one can do.

12. What are the chances of getting rabies if one is inoculated? If one starts inoculations early — within 48 hours of exposure — the chances are excellent that one will not succumb to the disease. On occasion even this has proved inadequate, but this is an exceedingly rare event.

13. Can a human pass rabies on? Yes. But only by biting or kissing, since the virus will be present in the saliva of the rabid human patient as in the rabid animal.

14. What is rabies? Rabies is an infectious disease caused by a virus. It affects the brain and nervous system of all warm-blooded animals, leading inevitably to death.

15. In Israel, how is rabies generally transmitted? It is generally passed through the bite of an infected dog or fox. In the past jackals were the chief wildlife reservoir of this disease — spilling over from time to time to dogs and man. But more recently, after the virtual elimination of the jackal population in Israel in the 1950s, rabies has reappeared in the fox population and this has been, along with the stray dog, the chief source of exposure to man in Israel today. We have had no report of bat rabies in Israel.

16. How long does it take for an animal or human to develop the disease once they are bitten? The incubation period varies and may be extremely long. In dogs the average incubation period may be 3-8 weeks, but it may vary from 10 days to six months or more. Some animals have been reported with an incubation period of up to one year but this is extremely rare. In man the average incubation periods have varied from 10 days to over 8 months.

17. Did rabies exist in antiquity? Yes. In Hammurabi's Code of the 18th Century BC we read: "If a dog is mad and the authorities have brought the fact to the knowledge of its owner, if he does not keep it in, if it bites a man and cause his death, then the owner shall pay two-thirds of a mina (40 shekels) of silver. If it bites a slave and causes his death he shall pay 15 shekels of silver." The disease was accurately described by Aristotle in the 4th Century BC who wrote: "Dogs suffer from madness which puts them in a state of fury, and all animals which they bite when in this condition become also attacked with madness." Celsus in the 1st Century AD wrote: "The Greeks call it hydrophobia, a most wretched disease in which the sick person is tormented at the same time with thirst and the fear of water, and in which there is but little hope."

18. What happens to a human who contracts rabies? The early signs are an illness lasting 2 to 4 days with headache, fever, vomiting, nervousness and irritability. There will be a tingling or burning at the wound site. The patient becomes increasingly hypersensitive to light and noise. He then enters the excitation stage. He is thirsty but the act of swallowing produces a severe spasm of the throat muscles which is very painful and makes it difficult for him to retain his saliva. He therefore drools and rejects offerings of water — hence hydrophobia. He becomes anxious, and exceedingly restless and agitated. Although his brain is affected, he is completely lucid and is aware of all that is happening to him. He may alternate these periods of manic agitation with comatose behaviour. Generally, he passes from the excitation stage and enters a stage of progressive paralysis, coma, and death within 10 days.

19. When was rabies vaccine developed? Pasteur in 1885 was the first to use a crude vaccine made from the spinal cords of rabbits which he dried for various periods from one to 14 days, to which he added the classic "Pasteur treatment" consisting of using the vaccine dried for 14 days for the first inoculation and descending after 13 days to the last inoculation of material dried for only one day. Despite changes in the kind of vaccine we still call it the Pasteur treatment and frequently give it in 14 inoculations to this day.

20. How do we attempt to control rabies in Israel and does this differ from the methods used in Europe and America? A rabies control programme consists of five parts: the world over: (1) Registration of all owned dogs and elimination of strays. (2) Vaccination of all registered dogs. (3) Population control or elimination of infected wildlife. (4) Quarantine and observation of biting animals and those exposed to rabies. A dog or cat involved in a bite case should be quarantined and observed for 10 days. A dog which has been exposed and was unvaccinated should be destroyed or quarantined for 6 months. A dog which was properly vaccinated and is within the effective time of the vaccine and was then exposed to rabies, should be revaccinated and quarantined for 30 days.

21. How long does it take for an animal or human to develop the disease once they are bitten? The incubation period varies and may be extremely long. In dogs the average incubation period may be 3-8 weeks, but it may vary from 10 days to six months or more. Some animals have been reported with an incubation period of up to one year but this is extremely rare. In man the average incubation periods have varied from 10 days to over 8 months.

ALL ABOUT RABIES

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22. Is it reasonable to expect all dogs to be kept on leash? Yes. Until Israel is restored to a rabies-free area — we have no choice.

23. How effective are anti-rabies shots given to dogs? Very effective. But the vaccine used in Israel is only good for one year and the repeat vaccinations must be kept up.

24. Can cats get such shots? Yes. The vaccine used in Israel is effective and safe for cats. It is not recommended usually to bring cats to a dog clinic but special arrangements can and should be made to vaccinate pet cats.

25. Can a dog pass on rabies by licking or scratching? Yes. A case was documented in the Philippines where rabies transmitted by an infected dog to a child by licking the child's hand when there was a previous scratch. The saliva must penetrate the scratch and get to a nerve ending. If it is a deep scratch in the skin the infected saliva can produce disease. No cases have been reported of transmission of rabies by scratch although again a combination of scratch plus the infected saliva is a deadly combination.

26. Can't we vaccinate dogs? We can. But we only employ dogs with dogs who have previously received a vaccination. These dogs are given a repeat vaccination, quarantined for 30 days and then released. We do not attempt to revaccinate exposed dogs who have not been previously vaccinated. Rabies is more susceptible than measles and the rabies virus and prevails in the face to experience has shown that with years of prior vaccination giving sufficient immunity and exposure has not been sufficient to protect the animal. If the dog, usually described as a "booster effect," which produces a more rapid response, using a dog in adequate time to prevent the dog's getting rabies.

27. What is the purpose of animal quarantine? The term quarantine comes from the Italian meaning 40 days. It was the precautionary measure taken by the Venetians in the 16th Century against ships bringing plague from the Orient. It has been almost effectively used in rabies control in many parts of the world. (1) To isolate an animal suspected of having rabies. If it has rabies it would certainly show other signs of illness within 10 days. (2) For an animal bitten by a rabid animal, if it has been vaccinated, it is quarantined for 30 days. In case of a booster given too late or failed to produce adequate protection. The quarantine period is short.

28. Can we also use it for those dogs which were not vaccinated? Yes. If a dog was exposed to the bite of a rabid animal, we would recommend destroying the animal to spare it from the potential horrors of clinical rabies and to protect the community from the possibility of a rabid animal. But if a dog can be kept, the owner has an option — to place it under strict quarantine in a shelter for a period of 30 days. If it doesn't come down with rabies during that time, then the dog is released. It will not, of course, be released if it shows signs of rabies. Although there are rare cases on record of dogs which have been vaccinated and then contracted rabies, the vaccine is still the best protection available. The diligent action of the veterinary services, both at the national and municipal levels, but we must recognize that our pet animal population has increased over the years, and only responsible collaboration between an informed public and the authorities can contain this disease.

29. Is it reasonable to expect all dogs to be kept on leash? Yes. Until Israel is restored to a rabies-free area — we have no choice.

30. How can we control the rabies disease in our wildlife? If the disease is widespread in a particular species — as it was with jackals — we have no other recourse but to eliminate the species. If, however, it is not too widespread as in the species such as the fox, it may be possible to introduce an oral vaccine which will immunize the unvaccinated exposed foxes and allow the infected foxes to die without spreading the disease further. This method is being tried in various parts of the world in an effort to maintain the eco-system while eradicating the wildlife reservoirs of rabies.

31. How long does it take for an animal or human to develop the disease once they are bitten? The incubation period varies and may be extremely long. In dogs the average incubation period may be 3-8 weeks, but it may vary from 10 days to six months or more. Some animals have been reported with an incubation period of up to one year but this is extremely rare. In man the average incubation periods have varied from 10 days to over 8 months.

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27. Can't we vaccinate dogs? We can. But we only employ dogs with dogs who have previously received a vaccination. These dogs are given a repeat vaccination, quarantined for 30 days and then released. We do not attempt to revaccinate exposed dogs who have not been previously vaccinated. Rabies is more susceptible than measles and the rabies virus and prevails in the face to experience has shown that with years of prior vaccination giving sufficient immunity and exposure has not been sufficient to protect the animal. If the dog, usually described as a "booster effect," which produces a more rapid response, using a dog in adequate time to prevent the dog's getting rabies.

28. What is the purpose of animal quarantine? The term quarantine comes from the Italian meaning 40 days. It was the precautionary measure taken by the Venetians in the 16th Century against ships bringing plague from the Orient. It has been almost effectively used in rabies control in many parts of the world. (1) To isolate an animal suspected of having rabies. If it has rabies it would certainly show other signs of illness within 10 days. (2) For an animal bitten by a rabid animal, if it has been vaccinated, it is quarantined for 30 days. In case of a booster given too late or failed to produce adequate protection. The quarantine period is short.

29. Can we also use it for those dogs which were not vaccinated? Yes. If a dog was exposed to the bite of a rabid animal, we would recommend destroying the animal to spare it from the potential horrors of clinical rabies and to protect the community from the possibility of a rabid animal. But if a dog can be kept, the owner has an option — to place it under strict quarantine in a shelter for a period of 30 days. If it doesn't come down with rabies during that time, then the dog is released. It will not, of course, be released if it shows signs of rabies. Although there are rare cases on record of dogs which have been vaccinated and then contracted rabies, the vaccine is still the best protection available. The diligent action of the veterinary services, both at the national and municipal levels, but we must recognize that our pet animal population has increased over the years, and only responsible collaboration between an informed public and the authorities can contain this disease.

30. How can we control the rabies disease in our wildlife? If the disease is widespread in a particular species — as it was with jackals — we have no other recourse but to eliminate the species. If, however, it is not too widespread as in the species such as the fox, it may be possible to introduce an oral vaccine which will immunize the unvaccinated exposed foxes and allow the infected foxes to die without spreading the disease further. This method is being tried in various parts of the world in an effort to maintain the eco-system while eradicating the wildlife reservoirs of rabies.

31. How long does it take for an animal or human to develop the disease once they are bitten? The incubation period varies and may be extremely long. In dogs the average incubation period may be 3-8 weeks, but it may vary from 10 days to six months or more. Some animals have been reported with an incubation period of up to one year but this is extremely rare. In man the average incubation periods have varied from 10 days to over 8 months.

32. Is it reasonable to expect all dogs to be kept on leash? Yes. Until Israel is restored to a rabies-free area — we have no choice.

33. How effective are anti-rabies shots given to dogs? Very effective. But the vaccine used in Israel is only good for one year and the repeat vaccinations must be kept up.

34. Can cats get such shots? Yes. The vaccine used in Israel is effective and safe for cats. It is not recommended usually to bring cats to a dog clinic but special arrangements can and should be made to vaccinate pet cats.

35. Can a dog pass on rabies by licking or scratching? Yes. A case was documented in the Philippines where rabies transmitted by an infected dog to a child by licking the child's hand when there was a previous scratch. The saliva must penetrate the scratch and get to a nerve ending. If it is a deep scratch in the skin the infected saliva can produce disease. No cases have been reported of transmission of rabies by scratch although again a combination of scratch plus the infected saliva is a deadly combination.

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U.S. arrests oil-spill captain

NEW YORK. — Pledging to put incompetent foreign operators "on notice," a U.S. Government attorney obtained the arrest of the captain of a Liberian-registered tanker that spilled 133,500 gallons of oil into the Delaware River south of Philadelphia.

The spillage, which has contaminated hundreds of water fowl, came after the Olympic Games ran aground while trying to dock at Marcus Lock, Pennsylvania.

The captain, V. Vilmas, was held on bail of \$50,000. The charges against him carry maximum penalties of two years in prison and a \$12,000 fine.

The Liberian Government announced earlier that its inquiry into the wreck of the Liberian-registered tanker Argo Merchant off the Massachusetts coast two weeks ago would be headed by former U.S. Federal District Judge Lawrence Walsh. (AP, Reuters)

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Fair to Entebbe

Victory at Entebbe (Ben Yehuda & Ophir Tel Aviv, Orion, Jerusalem, Grah, Haifa and throughout the country).

It is difficult for an Israeli to assess a film like this which deals with events that so horrified, terrified and at last so elated us all and with which we felt so intimately related. The actual happenings of what took place are so close to the emotions aroused, as still so strong that it doubtful whether any dramatization would be really satisfying.

This said, "Victory at Entebbe" is a film to recommend it. First of all, it is not a vulgarization. It does not exploit cheap melodrama, mock heroics or maudish sentimentality. In fact one feels that its makers were motivated by the desire to create an honest film rather than aim for big box office success. And the picture does show blackmail by terror for the obscenity it is.

The film opens with the plane being hijacked on the air France Flight 139 for Paris on June 27 last. Mrs. Wise, a little old lady, tells her son she wished they were travelling El Al. She does not like Athens airport.

The unfolding of the events that followed the hijacking of the plane by two German terrorists and a couple of young Palestinians up to the daring rescue of the hostages by Israeli Commandos at Uganda's Entebbe is a gripping and well told last of reactions of individuals, most of whom emerge as believable figures with whom the audience can identify. The actual rescue scenes are very brief and for the reviewer the most compelling of the film is the last. The hostages are allowed to leave for their destination while the Jews are forced to remain. This, with its echoes of Nazi sadism, is surely the most horrifying moment of the film as indeed it must have been for those embroiled in the actual happenings.

Tellurily punctuating the action are the tense scenes in Israel where

Prime Minister Rabin (Anthony Hopkins), **Deputy Prime Minister Peres** (Burt Lancaster) and **Chief of Staff Giora** (**Stefan Gierasch**) have to decide whether to break the rule of never negotiating with terrorists or...
Lancaster and Hopkins are, of course, seasoned actors and their performances have authority but for the reviewer at least they could not be taken seriously as their originals would be some while, although it is as well known here. Veteran actress Helen Hayes is excellent as Mrs. Wise (the late Dora Bloch) who is seen as courageous and full of wisdom. Another wise woman, although only a small role, so is David Groshman son Benjamin. Richard Dreyfuss is sturdy and likeable as Lt. Col. Yonatan Netanyahu, the commander of the attack who was killed.
Ratchford plays a young soldier, Bikel as Yaacov, a middle-aged passenger who has experienced the concentration camps and awaits the worst and handsome Helmut Berger as one of the German hijackers who has been held alive since his capture. Elizabeth Taylor and Kirk Douglas play the parents whose teenage daughter Chana (Linda Blair of "The Exorcist") is among the hostages and who plead with Mr. Rabin to get her back. The Israeli demands and "give us back our daughter alive." Christian Marquand is the Air France pilot who chose to remain with the hostages to the end.

Julius Harris fine as Ugandan President Idi Amin and manages to make him sinister as well as ridiculous.

"Pocket Money (Studio, Tel Aviv), Francois Truffaut's latest film, is about childhood, a theme that from the start of his first picture "*Les quatre cents coups*" has always interested him and for which he has a rare understanding.

The film is a series of sketches about the lives of children at a government-run school for small French townies and is amusing, touching and some seem to be fantasies. A little boy wants to keep the money given him for a hair-cut; a little girl's caprice prevents her going to a restaurant; a little boy falls in love with his mother — the look in the child's eyes as he gazes at the woman kissing her son as he goes off to school is heart-rending...

One of the chief characters, who appears on and off throughout the film, is Julien (Philippe Noiret). He is an underprivileged boy who comes to school drunk, his mother in a tumbledown shack and is sent to the school by Welfare. Without sentimentality but with poignant touches Truffaut makes clear the boy's loneliness and misery, all the more moving as Julien's mother is a mother who loves him. His home life is similar to theirs. Without help a child so abused and deprived must become a delinquent. Truffaut stresses that while children are less fragile than we think, yet they must have the security of a home, give them the security of children (as if to animals) is indefensible.

The acting of the young cast is so good as to appear absolutely natural. Even tiny Gregory dangerously playing on the balcony of a tall building, seems to be a born actor.

Even those people who do not care for child actors in films about children will, I believe enjoy this one.

Festivities and rites

WE REALIZE, of course, that for us in Israel, December 12 is just a date like any other and much less significant than, say, the 19th of Kislev. But all the pupils go back to school and the mothers back to sanity. We don't expect to see any changes between that day and the next, any more than we expect to see witches flying around on the last day of October.

In that other world, the one we left behind, even though the date was not for our New Year, we used to join in the festivities, if only to be neighbours. Also it seemed to us that it was our duty to spend the last night, even of somebody else's old year, sitting at home mending socks when everyone else was down at the Town Hall singing "Auld Lang Syne" and climbing up the statue of Albert the Good. Old habits die hard. There are still a few cautious people who hang up garlic at the back door to keep off hags and demons and there are some whose minds are filled with coloured streamers and memories of dancing girls as the Julian year draws to its close.

It just so turns out that quite a number of people are having some friends round this weekend. And in

an extraordinary number of houses and hotels the champagne will be uncorked exactly at midnight. Good wishes are acceptable at any time and will be thrown around as freely then as at any other time. Even a friendly kiss, to whoever is standing nearby, is acceptable. A bad atmosphere and should not be discouraged. There is no such nonsense as sending out some dark-complexioned person to place a lucky foot over the threshold five minutes before midnight. If to any such one should happen to ask for admittance at that particular moment, it would be churlish to deny it.

This ambivalent attitude could be avoided were all these celebrations to be pooled and enjoyed by everyone. We and the Moslems could together light firecrackers for the

Our ageing musical audience

By SHAYLA SHAPIRO
ISRAEL has the largest per capita musical success rate in the world, but it is aging. That is one of the comments made by conductor Lorin Maazel on his current, sixth visit to Israel during the past ten years.

It is not that the halls are filled predominantly by grey-haired people, but that the music is becoming conservative. "In Cleveland, we have a programme called "For the Young in Heart. Many of the patrons are elderly, but they are eager to hear something new."

Young Israelis, Maazel feels, seem to have lost touch with the attitudes which make them suspicious of Old Europe. They suspect Old Europe's music of decadence, of not being responsive to the needs of modern society. Maazel himself sees no real dichotomy between the Old and the New in music. "The clarity of Bach fascinates the mind

of old and young, in America or in Japan — in spite of the oddities of the Baroque period into which Bach was born.

"The challenge for musicians is to educate a generation of music lovers," Maazel believes. In many of the world's major concert halls, a number of seats is reserved for young people, paying "student prices." But anything is legitimate which brings young people nearer to pure music. In London, young men rave about the Round House concerts, which play only contemporary works.

Rock concerts? — Very good. People are crazy about rock music. It all depends on how it is presented. To bring the audience nearer music, Maazel muses, it might be advisable

to make concerts less formal. There is no need for the players to don their full evening dress when on the stage. And, of course, "some sort of distinctive garb is necessary, to stress that a concert is a special occasion, an event of sorts."

If he were only able to retire early, Maazel says, he would devote more time to composition. And to reading. But above all, he would devote himself to promoting music through the mass media, and television is promising in this respect.

As the distilled essence of the human heritage, music speaks to every man, woman and child, regardless of race or political allegiance. If only music could be brought into every home, the world would be a better place.

One true love

THIS week's portion enumerates the 70 souls of Jacob's family who went with Jacob to Egypt. This included his 12 sons, who were to be the progenitors of the Twelve Tribes of Israel and their one sister. All the children were from four mothers—the two sisters Rachel and Leah, and their two handmaids, Zilpah and Bilhah.

However, ample and moving evidence that the one abiding love of Jacob's life was Rachel: the account of their first meeting, when Jacob spontaneously kissed her; his offer to serve Laban for seven years for her; his realization that "seemed unto him but a few days, for the love he had to her; and the last reference to his love, after her death, when in apparent apology to Joseph for the puzzling fact that Rachel alone of all the Patriarchs and Matriarchs was not venerated burial in the family sepulchre of Machpelah. Jacob says to him, "And when I was on the way from Padan, Rachel died on me." On this, the rabbis beautifully declare that "she died only for her husband," and the whole is one

sustained idyll which goes beyond the grave. The most moving reflection of that love, and so moving just because of its casual mention, comes in the genealogical enumeration referred to above. The 12 sons of Jacob and his daughter are enumerated according to their mothers. But the mothers are literally "put in her place":

"These are the sons of Leah whom she bore to Jacob"; "these are the sons of Zilpah, whom Laban gave to Leah his daughter, and she bore them"; "These are the sons of Bilhah, whom Laban gave to Rachel his daughter, and she bore him." Their role is that of breeders, the mothers of Jacob's children. Only with Rachel is the formula changed: "These are the sons of Rachel whom she bore to Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin."

The difference is striking and eloquent. Rachel alone is not only the mother of his children, but also the "wife of Jacob." She is his one and only wife, the one with whom he is born at first sight and which continued even after she died.

Leadership

RABBI YEHUDA said: There are three things which we have to beseech God to grant us in His mercy — a good ruler, a good year and a good dream.

Rabbi Yohanan said: There are three things which the Blessed Holy One Himself ordains: famine, plenty, and a good leader.

Rabbi Yitzhak said: Do not appoint someone to public office before consulting the public about him. For we see that before God appointed Bezalel to design and supervise the construction of the Sanctuary, He asked Moses whether Bezalel was acceptable to him. Moses replied: "It he is acceptable to You, he is certainly acceptable to me." God said to Moses: "Nevertheless, go and consult the people," and Moses did so (Berachot 55a).

"MEN KNOW to you as elders and officers of the community" (Numbers 11:16). You shall have ascertained whether they are acceptable to the community. A person shall not sit in leadership until the community has declared him fit and worthy. (Sifra, Behaalotcha, 32).

Why doesn't the Torah list the

names of the "seventy elders of Israel" (Exodus 24:1)? So that people shall not compare their invidiously with Moses? Aaron, etc. Gideon was to his generation in leadership what Moses was to his; Samson was to his generation what Aaron was to his; Jephthah was to his generation what Samuel was to his. However lightly you may think of it, the man who is here elected to leadership, he is equal to the greatest.

We are told: "You shall go to the priests and to the judge in office at the time" (Deuteronomy 17:9). Would it occur to anyone to go to a judge in office in another time? But the answer is: "No" (Ecclesiastes 7:10). "Do not ask why the good old days were better than these, for that is a foolish question" (Rosh Hashana 25a-b).

MOSES BEGGED God to let him live to enter the Promised Land. God told him the time had come for Joshua to

assume the leadership, so Moses agreed to take a subordinate position to Joshua. After Joshua had his first audience with God in the Tent of the Presence, Moses asked him what God had told him. Joshua replied: "When God spoke to you, did you report the details to me?!" At this, Moses cried out to God: "Let me die a hundred times rather than be jealous once!"

And when Joshua was teaching the assembly, expounding Moses' teachings and adding his own explications, Moses found himself unable to follow his former disciple. So he said to God: "I have been pleading for my life: now take it and do what You will with it" (Devarim Rabba 9:3; Tanhuma, Va'et'hanan, 6).

Earlier, Moses had said to God: "Master of the Universe, You know everyone's mind, and You know that people's opinions differ. When I go and You are choosing a new leader for the Jews, appoint someone who will be tolerant of their differences of opinion!" (Tanhuma, Pinhas, 1; Samidbar Rabba 21:1).

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The eclipse of the PLO

IN OCTOBER 1974 the heads of the Arab states assembled in Rabat to crown the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. They awarded the terrorist organization title to leadership of a fully "independent national authority" to be set up "on any liberated Palestinian land." Using their newly won levers of political persuasion, the Arab governments contrived to have the Rabat formula repeatedly endorsed by staggering votes in the UN General Assembly, and never more emphatically so than at this year's session.

Yet the Rabat resolution is now dead, and buried. The guilty parties are the three main Arab "confrontation" states, with most say in the matter — Egypt, Syria and Jordan. This is the ringing message carried in two important statements made in the last few days in the capitals of Egypt and Jordan. In Cairo, President Sadat told a correspondent of the "Washington Post" that the Palestinian state he foresaw in the areas vacated by Israel would have to be formally linked to Jordan: that is to say, its much touted independence will be heavily diluted.

In Amman, on Tuesday, Sheikh Muhammad Ali Ja'abari, the ex-mayor of Hebron, no doubt speaking for his host, King Hussein, came out for the formation of a new "Palestinian Land" party to represent the Palestinians — not necessarily in place of but certainly apart from the PLO: in other words, the PLO's claim to be the sole representative of the Palestinians is no longer considered worthy of recognition.

For the Hashemite monarch, this attitude is of course merely a reaffirmation of an old position, from which he was forced to withdraw under overwhelming pressure in Rabat. The sincerity of Hussein's renunciation of his own claim to the West Bank has been open to some question, even after Rabat; now it is obvious that it has only been a tactical measure all along.

For President Sadat, his stipulation that the Palestinian state must be associated with Jordan — with the implicit downgrading of the PLO — is something of a novelty. Only a few weeks ago, in the General Assembly, Egypt fought hard for the adoption of a report (by the "Committee of Twenty") which explicitly denied the right of any outside party to dictate to the Palestinian people (as Sadat has just done) "the form, status, or system of its entity."

Yet this new Egyptian concept has clearly been in the making for some time. There is every reason to believe that it reflects a consensus between Cairo and Damascus, and Amman as well, growing out of the experience of Lebanon. As President Assad put it in an address last July, the PLO has turned out in Lebanon to be not only untrustworthy politically, but a nonentity militarily. The PLO's only proven effectiveness, he might have added, was in threatening the foundations of established Arab regimes.

To save appearances, an effort will no doubt still be made to assure the PLO some kind of seat in Geneva. But the three confrontation states — to whose ranks Sadat wishes to add Lebanon — have now made it abundantly clear that they intend to be masters and not servants of the PLO, and that they do not relish the prospect of a violent, and probably non-viable, Arafat state in Palestine. The point is doubtless made with the intention that it will duly impress the Americans, and perhaps some others, at this time of a "peace offensive."

Playing politics with arbitration

THE FOUR BILLS on compulsory arbitration, voted to committee in the Knesset, with the aid of a tactical coup de main engineered gleefully by the Opposition parties, are not likely to become law.

But they should be seen as a warning to the Histadrut concerning its refusal to countenance another measure, sponsored this time by the parliamentary Labour Party itself, which proposed to introduce voluntary (not compulsory) arbitration. The majority, albeit tenuous, put together in the Knesset for the four bills indicates one thing clearly: that the public in Israel is thoroughly fed up with the constant abuses to which collective bargaining has been subjected. It is widely felt that a certain amount of control must be imposed upon an area in labour relations which is degenerating into something dangerously like anarchy.

The question is, how much control. The idea of compulsory arbitration is violently unpopular in the trade union movement. Nor, as it happens, is this procedure tailored to meet Israel's exact requirements at the present time.

Experience in other countries suggests that the tribunals incline to make a judgment of Solomon. In a situation where there is spare money to be shared out and disagreement as to how it should be divided, the arbitrator is apt to take a middle course between what the workers claim and the employers offer.

In Israel there is, during the immediate future, no spare money to be shared out. Something tougher than compulsory arbitration is called for. The Histadrut has actually suggested such an instrument, and has expressed itself as ready to adopt it.

The proposal is that a new wage agreement be negotiated for the public service — the only sector which is problematic. (The last agreement gave a negligible wage rise of 2.5 per cent a year; the next one will certainly not give more.) A new arbitration procedure should then be voluntarily adopted by the Histadrut and the Government, to deal with any disputes over the interpretation of this agreement.

Such a procedure would put out of court any wage claim (whether by tax officials or X-ray technicians or anyone else) that went beyond the limits set in the overall wage contract. The only difference is over legislation. The Government wants the agreement backed up by an act of parliament; the Histadrut does not.

This is the cause to which the Opposition parties ought to be bending their energies. All efforts should be focused on pressing Labour Minister Barzani to introduce the Voluntary Arbitration Bill for its first reading. It would be more constructive to support a tough measure like this, that has a chance of being enacted, than to play politics with Wednesday's assortment of bills — which antagonise the rank-and-file in the workplaces, and are anyway largely irrelevant to the problems that the country faces.

Troubled intelligence



WASHINGTON REPORT
Wolf Blitzer

THE CIA, it was disclosed in Washington this week, has been misjudging the Soviet Union's overall strategic intentions over the past several years. The new and revised CIA national intelligence estimate, which will be presented to President-elect Jimmy Carter next month, says that Moscow actually seeks military superiority over the U.S. and not merely rough parity, as previous national estimates have maintained.

The new assessment, "The New York Times" reported, was more sombre than any previous one in more than a decade. "It was more than sombre — it was very grim," a top-level military intelligence officer asserted.

The revelation of an American intelligence failure of this magnitude was a sober indication that détente, as practiced by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the Nixon/Ford Administrations over the past eight years, has not succeeded. While Washington was cutting back on its arms programs, Moscow was expanding its build-up at a remarkable pace, and the U.S. misread the evidence.

There was always a handful of U.S. intelligence experts who opposed the State Department's line. They insisted on attaching dissenting opinions to the national estimates, arguing that the U.S.-Soviet relationship was not as "rosy" as the Secretary of State painted them. These officials were branded as "hard-liners" and "cold warriors" by the majority of intelligence community officials, who accepted Kissinger's views. Their opinions were dismissed.

BUT IT NOW appears the American intelligence establishment has been wrong not only about overall Soviet military objectives.

This week's disclosures have confirmed to some intelligence officers that "the community" — as the various national intelligence

organizations prefer to be called — has also been wrong about overall Soviet intentions in the Middle East.

During the Kissinger era, it was the consensus opinion that the Soviet Union was motivated by superpower détente and would not risk its good relations with the U.S. by obstructing peace efforts in the region. The minority view held that the Soviets were anxious to maintain tension in the region — irrespective of détente.

"The assumption that détente exists in the Middle East has been proven wrong time and again," one American intelligence source commented this week. "Yet the Kissinger school of thought continued to argue that it did — and the doctrine of intelligence officers of the State Department, the CIA and the other organizations bought his line."

In fact, U.S. intelligence estimates on the Middle East have been frequently wrong over the years. The U.S. did not predict the outbreak of the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Despite the massive Soviet arms shipments to Egypt and Syria — beginning in February, 1973, and continuing until the October war — the intelligence

community argued that all-out warfare would not erupt.

Even after the war started, the Defence Intelligence Agency — the Pentagon's intelligence organization, which is separate from the CIA — was still dismissing the likelihood of major hostilities six hours after Egypt and Syria launched their surprise attack.

THE CIA this year asked a panel of seven outsiders, mostly prominent academicians, to join experimentally in drafting the next long-range intelligence estimate of Soviet objectives. The Soviet experts tended to agree with the dissenters in the intelligence organization, arguing that the Soviet Union sought superiority, not rough equality. Consequently, the new estimate was changed.

There are now some who feel that outside experts should be brought into other areas of intelligence analysis, including the Middle East, where the quality of work over the years has been questionable.

During the past year, Congress has investigated several U.S. intelligence failures and illegal excesses, causing a considerable uproar in America. Confidence in the intelligence community seems to have reached a new low.

The incoming director of the CIA, Theodore Sorensen, has already pledged to take a close look at the entire intelligence operation and to introduce far-reaching reforms where necessary.

"If the CIA was wrong on such a major matter as Soviet strategic intentions," one disgruntled American official said, "you can imagine the blunders on other, more marginal, matters. If the American people knew how wrong the CIA has been, they'd burn the place down and start rebuilding it from scratch."

The official was exaggerating, but his comment reflects the disappointment that is felt here and underscores the need for some fundamental changes.

POSTSCRIPTS

EVER SINCE we were warned in our youth against believing anything in Old Moore's Almanac we have naturally had a weakness for this kind of forbidden fruit and always read our weekly horoscope, forgetting it completely by the next day.

An Australian reader has sent us some predictions for 1977 which need not be taken too seriously since they are made by the man who foretold, mistakenly, that the city of Adelaide would be razed by an earthquake.

John Nash foresees, reasonably enough, that 1977 will be a year of rapid change. Then he predicts a catastrophic freak flood in the Indian city of Allahabad for January 19 in which millions of Hindu pilgrims will perish.

He foretells a disaster in the United States on Inauguration Day, with the President-elect being struck down by "something" as he stands on the platform. The same object will also hit the incumbent leader.

Britain's Prince Charles, he predicts, will suffer head injuries in

an accident, possibly on his way to Australia. But the Prince of Wales will recover because he is the mysterious 666 of the Book of Revelations.

Nash sees the Middle East oil producing countries "changing hands" after a "third Israeli war." Presumably, we shall come out of that safely since he goes on to say that "Israel will start to rebuild its temple."

Two other predictions are that 1977 will mark the beginning of a drought which will leave half the world without food and that Idi Amin will be assassinated early in the year.

ONE OF THE MOST famous hotels east of Suez is Raffles in Singapore. It has been written about so much that it comes as a surprise to learn that last month it celebrated its 90th birthday; one had the feeling it was half as old as time.

Urban renewal has changed the face of Singapore, but Raffles Hotel

remains unchanged. World Feature Services reports. It has survived threats of flooding, economic depression, Second World War bombing, Japanese invasion and a political bomb blast in 1944.

Everybody who is anybody has stayed at Raffles, from emperors and film stars to writers — including Rudyard Kipling and Somerset Maugham (who wrote "The Moon and Sixpence" there). It is still a favourite location for film-makers.

The hotel, named after the founder of Singapore, was established in November 1886 by three Armenian brothers. Built in French Renaissance style, it has 126 rooms and even today more than 300 servants to maintain its reputation for excellent service.

When written in unvocalized Hebrew, there is no difference between "Raffles" and "Repulse." This caused a great deal of confusion in this country when the Hebrew press carried banner headlines about the sinking of the British battleship in December 1941.

READERS' LETTERS

THE PALESTINIAN ARABS' FRIENDS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Since ignorance is a major reason for anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism, it is vitally important for us Jews to win the propaganda war against our enemies.

Nowadays, the Israelis are falsely indicted as the oppressors of the Palestinian Arabs and the usurpers of their land. Who should restore the Palestinian Arabs' "legitimate rights"? Britain, who ceded the East Bank of historical Palestine to Jordan, who in 1948, annexed the West Bank and in September 1970, brutally massacred the Palestinian Arabs whose cause Jordan now champions? Egypt, who, in 1948, herded the inhabitants of the Gaza

ASTROLOGY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — May I express my disapproval of your yearly publication of astrological forecasts. I suppose you did it with your tongue in cheek. And yet I consider it inappropriate and dangerous that The Jerusalem Post encourages its readers to accept superstitions as printworthy or even as believable. Astrology is a widespread obscurantism condemned already in the Bible.

I kept the two last forecasts published by you, one a year ago and the other at the end of September. With the exception of the general prediction of economic difficulties in Israel and of worldwide inflation, every other particular prediction of Mr. Pekar was wrong.

Every attentive reader of your paper (with the help of some common sense) would have done better.

W. ALEXANDER SCHOENEN
Cambridge, Mass.

WIZO HQ

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — One of the first resolutions of the World Wizo conference should pass is to move its headquarters to Jerusalem. It is a shame that a world organization like Wizo should keep its headquarters in Tel Aviv when we expect foreign countries to move their embassies to Jerusalem.

MRS. DORA SHAPIRO
Havatzlet Hasharon.

MRS. JACOBSON IN JERUSALEM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — AACC Jerusalem advertised in The Jerusalem Post (December 29) the appearance of Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson on Sunday at a public meeting in Jerusalem, where she will report on her recent trip to Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Although Mrs. Jacobson is described in our ad as the chairman of the American Section of the World Zionist Organization, this in no way intended to imply that she will be speaking in any official capacity. Just as her trip was made in a private capacity, Mrs. Jacobson will address our meeting as a private person.

We wish to assure your readers that the WZO and Hadasah organizations with which Mrs. Jacobson is closely associated, are in no way involved.

DOV CHERNOX
Director, AACC Jerusalem
Jerusalem.

LOU BOYAR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The death of Lou Boyar is certainly a loss to all of us. His sincerity and complete identification with all Israel's needs and desires will long be remembered.

He took great pride in his membership in Pioneer Women, and spoke always of being the only "male" member of our organization. His close association with Pioneer Women of Los Angeles (of which his late beloved wife Mac was a devoted member) resulted in the building of the Mae Boyar Children's Homes and Community Centers in Israel, which serve the children and families of Beit Shean, Or Yehuda, Eilat, Beersheba and Jerusalem (and not as erroneously credited to Hadassah in your article of December 22).

His inspiration will continue to spur us on to greater achievements.

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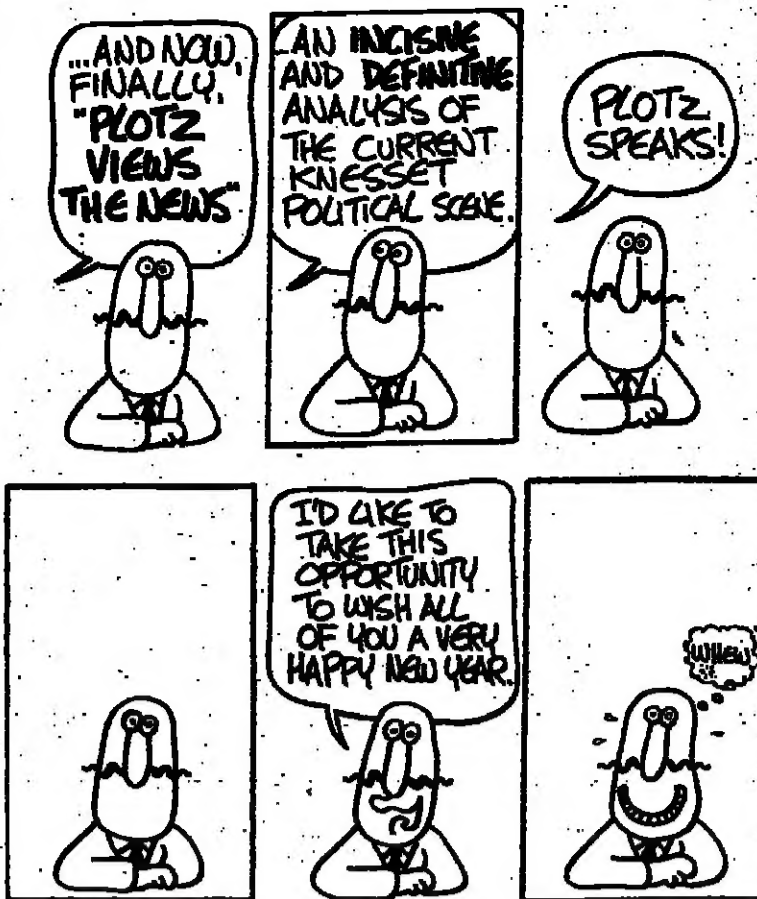
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Dry Bones



All my grandparents

Today, 10th of Teveth, is General Kaddish Day for the victims of the Holocaust.

By HANNA ZEMER

MY MATERNAL GRANDPARENTS are buried in Cluj (Klausenburg), Transylvania, about 450 kilometers from Bucharest. During a recent visit to Rumania, I decided to observe the mitzva of visiting my ancestral graves — if only I could find them. I was told this would not be simple, for three Jewish cemeteries remained in Cluj, and some of the communal registers had been burnt during World War II, and I did not know any details whatever.

But something undefinable impelled me to try and locate those graves. I don't know whether it was some personal affinity, or even some dormant childhood memory: I had never known my grandfather or grandmother. Perhaps it was the natural sense of familial duty or the legacy of the Jewish generations who had spared themselves no trouble in the effort to fulfil this mitzva.

I suspect that in my case the urge was rather rooted in the singular experience of the generation that underwent the Holocaust. I thought of my dozens of uncles and aunts and their children whom I had known and loved and who were among the Six Million who had been murdered and burnt and who had no graves I could visit. I thought of the graves of dear ones beyond the Iron Curtain, in a country which does not maintain relations with Israel and which I had no intention of entering. Here I had the opportunity to observe the mitzva, to visit desolate graves which had no one but me to call at them. I went to Cluj.

THERE ARE MANY GRAVES there, but few living Jews remain. Cluj was once a Jewish metropolis: before World War II it had a community of 20,000 Jews. Today, the communal wardens told me, it has 540 registered members, who, together with their families, number perhaps 1,300 souls. It has a synagogue in which services are held. It has a mikva (ritual bath) that is used. It even has a shoket (ritual slaughterer) who was brought from Israel because the local shoket went to Israel. There is even a kosher restaurant. But the average age of Cluj's Jews is 65. It is not difficult to surmise that before too many years there will be no Jewish community in Cluj.

There are many Jewish graves in Cluj, all bearing witness to a glorious past. But the heart sears also the graves that are not there — the graves of the many thousands — about 70 per cent of the community — who were annihilated in the Holocaust. One can see the memorial tablets in the synagogue, relieve the trauma of rebellious despair and in potent anger, in this impossible encounter with what is no more and never again will be.

I found my grandfather's and

grandmother's graves which, at the Nazi period, for more than two decades, no one had visited. For this fact was a personification of Jewish history. For my grandfather had borne 18 children, a few though not all of them have lived to be raised by her, and my grandmother had established a large tribe of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. And of all that tribe no one was left there to come and say "El maleh rakamin" prayer at graveside, for dozens of them had been taken off to be slaughtered. Few had come to Eretz Yisrael, and few had remained and totally assimilated. I looked at thousands of graves around me and knew that the same applied to families of most of the buried. It is a community of destiny — the Jewish People, and it is difficult to differentiate between the individual Jew and that of collective. They all were my grandparents.

AT THAT SILENT POST, my thickly lumped, I suddenly heeie thought, a thought that nothing to do with practical logic which was quite ineluctable the circumstances — the truth thought that all those dead at graves no one called had no v knowing that the Jewish f lives. That perhaps they know about the Destruction that in them forsaken there but not the Restoration beyond the se And I felt with all the intense feeling that turns to faith in very being there was witness the chain has not been cut. The remnants not only are alive, b have an affinity to the past ha had not been aware of and a link to future continuity. I felt I had been granted the privi visiting these graves in the n all the grandchildren and grandchildren who had slaughtered, gone awry, o themselves off, it was I wh brought the buried the news the restored Israel that was i at its roots, consciousness and sion.

I felt that now all those g fathers and grandmothers kno certain that they are not the that they did not come to an end their death and with the Holoca their heirs. I felt that now they that the Jewish People living i own land, speaking the lang engraved on their tombstones, direct continuation of them. with all my might I wanted dead to know, and with all my believed that know they now do we are here — umbilically link them and to the entire Jewish p and that we will safeguard physical and spiritual continu the end of time.

(Ms. Zemer is editor-in-chief of "Da the Eretzrael daily. The end translated by Moshe Kohn.)

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